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USSR UN DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES RECEIVE WIDE SUPPORT

LD270948Y Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 27, TASS--TASS correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The fresh peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union at the 33d session of the U.N. General Assembly are meeting with wide support from the delegates of many countries assessing them as an important contribution to disarmament and curbing the arms race.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim positively evaluated the Soviet Union's initiatives directed at strengthening guarantees of security for non-nuclear states and renouncing the deployment of nuclear weapons in the territory of these states. The Soviet initiatives, he told TASS correspondents, are exceptionally important. They accord with the interests of preventing nuclear war and ensuring the security of non-nuclear states.

The speech by head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko from the U.N. rostrum, in which he said that the greatest threat to peace stems from the nuclear arms race, was met with great satisfaction among the U.N. circles. The Government of the Netherlands shares concern expressed by the Soviet Union as regards the necessity of nuclear disarmament and preventing a further proliferation of nuclear weapons, TASS correspondents were told by foreign minister of that country, Christoph van der Klaauw. There is no doubt that progress in this important cause, he said, will help towards continuing the process of detente.

It is the duty of the world community to translate into concrete deeds the decisions of the recent special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, above all, in the field of banning all nuclear weapons tests, liquidation of chemical weapons and cutting military budgets of the states, said Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Garcia Roel.

It is necessary to bar the road to the creation of new monstrous types of mass destruction weapons, Foreign Minister of Iceland Benedikt Grondal pointed out in his speech. He also declared for the speediest progress in limiting conventional weapons and armed forces.

Touching upon Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, Danish Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen stressed the special significance of concluding soon a new agreement between the USSR and the USA in this field, which would make it possible to reduce considerably the level of military arsenals of the two great powers.

The arms race, particularly of nuclear arms, is in conflict with the process of detente, noted Swedish Foreign Minister Karin Soder. Proceeding from this premise, it is necessary to work for progress in nuclear disarmament, in concluding a treaty on a general and complete end to nuclear arms tests and concluding at the earliest date the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

SOVIET UNION PREFERS COMPETITION ON PEACEFUL BASIS

LD261746Y Moscow in English to Africa 1350 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] General political discussions are underway now at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The focus is on strengthening peace and curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union's basic foreign policy is fully in keeping with the common task of all nations, to spare our planet from the flames of another destructive war. The Soviet Union has made concrete proposals with this aim and they will be on the United Nations agenda.

For ages people have believed that the more arms a country has the safer it is. History, however, has shown the opposite. Weapons have not only not prevented armed conflicts but have made them all the more bloody. Communists have drawn their own conclusions from the tragic experience of history. Vladimir Lenin, the founder of Soviet Government, said that disarmament is socialism's ideal. This country believes that lasting peace is linked with ending the arms race and promoting disarmament. If it only depended on the USSR, disarmament would be a reality today. This country is prepared to give up any kind of weapon if other countries are willing to do the same.

Unfortunately, there are hotheaded imperialist groups that are not concerned about ending the arms race but want to gain military superiority for themselves. Scientists have estimated that for every person on earth there are several tons of explosives. It only takes a few grams to kill someone. The futility of the arms race is becoming more and more obvious. Under these circumstances the advocates of the arms race are resorting to big deception. The leaders of NATO, like Haig and Luns, keep talking about a so-called Soviet threat. Meanwhile, they say nothing about the Soviet Union's proposals to end the arms race and to disarm. This entire operation of the big lie has been necessary to justify the West's efforts to arm itself with a new sword and a sharper one at that.

However, this race for military superiority is dangerous since the accumulation of arms and the production of increasingly more destructive ones is undermining the stability of peace. The Soviet Union is against such competition which will lead to a catastrophe. Instead, it's for competition on a peaceful basis.

SPEECHES AT UNGA SESSION STRESS PEACE, SECURITY

LD261020Y Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 26, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Matyash and Yuriy Romantsov report: The attention of participants in the general political debate at the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly is centered on major problems of the present: ending the arms race, strengthening peace and security of nations. The necessity of curbing the arms race and passing over to disarmament was stressed in the speeches by foreign ministers of Brazil, Norway, Japan and the prime minister of Mauritius.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca expressed full support for the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the field of disarmament.

He strongly condemned the imperialist circles of the West, which have embarked on the road of unbridled arms race, preventing the consolidation of detente. Acting in league with U.S. imperialism and NATO is the Peking leadership, which strives in every way possible to please its Western allies and leaves no doubt as regards its hegemonic, expansionist ambitions, Isidoro Malmierca stressed. This is particularly vividly seen in Peking's threats to heroic Vietnam.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi condemned the behind-the-scenes separate deal between Israel and Egypt. The Camp David accords, he stressed, serve only as a smoke-screen for concluding a humiliating capitulatory agreement. Iraq, being a component part of the Arab nation, resolutely rejects this separate deal, which fully disregards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

An important objective facing the present U.N. session is struggle for continuing detente and ending the arms race, said Yugoslav State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. Detente must become a universal process covering all parts of the world and all aspects of international life. He also declared for eliminating the dangerous seats of tension in the Middle East and the south of Africa, for the granting of independence to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

It is the duty of the United Nations Organization to work for deepening the process of detente and curbing the arms race, creating a threat to international peace and security, stressed Bangladesh Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD260944Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, met with Feleke Gelde-Giorgis, Ethiopia's foreign minister [in New York]. During their talk, two ministers exchanged opinions on questions pertaining to Soviet-Ethiopian relations. They also touched on several international problems.

UN SEMINAR ON HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS HELD IN GENEVA

LD261048Y Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 26, TASS--A seminar of the United Nations Organization on national and local institutions engaged in problems of widening and protecting human rights is being held at the Geneva Palace of Nations.

Representatives of 28 U.N. member-states as well as of various international, non-governmental organizations and national liberation movements in the south of Africa are attending it.

The aim of the seminar is to exchange experience of work of government institutions and public organizations in the field of exercise and protection of human rights.

It is with great interest that the delegates to the U.N. seminar heard a report by Soviet representative, director of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Vladimir Kudryavtsev, on the provisions of the new Soviet Constitution on the question of the rights and freedoms of the citizens and their real exercise in the practices of work of the Soviet Government bodies.

Representatives of the developing countries stressed in their speeches the top priority task of creating the necessary socio-economic conditions for the life of the population, without which the implementation of basic human rights is impossible.

THIRD WORLD CLAIMS IGNORED BY WEST AT IMF, IRDB CONFERENCE

LD262358Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hardly had the 33d annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Reconstruction and Development Bank begun its work in Washington than it became deadlocked in irreconcilable differences among its participants. The developing states sharply criticised the leading capitalist powers, which have tried to place the burden of the continuing economic crisis in the Western world on the developing countries.

As was to be expected, the claims of small countries met with no understanding from the leaders of the wealthiest Western states. Thus, MacNamara, president of the International Reconstruction and Development Bank, noted in his speech that at best by the year 2000 there will still be 600 million people living in conditions of utter destitution. Over 1 billion inhabitants of developing countries will greet the new century in search of work.

Speaking at the conference, U.S. President Carter said nothing concrete, but merely repeated his administration's traditional promises to halt inflation, reduce the foreign trade deficit and strengthen the position of the dollar.

AUSTRIAN CONFERENCE ON STRENGTHENING PEACE CONCLUDES WORK

LD251148Y Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tulbinger Kogel (lower Austria), September 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: The persistent and insistent struggle for peace on earth is the priority objective of all people, irrespective of their political and religious beliefs. This is the keynote of speeches made by a majority of the participants in the international scientific seminar "the role of the public of strengthening peace", that has ended here. It was held by the Vienna International Institute for Peace and the Tampere International Peace Research Association (IPRA).

In the course of a broad discussion, East and West representatives emphasized it was necessary to constantly lay bare the designs of reaction, Peking's policy which is hostile to peace, the malicious slander by bourgeois mass media, particularly of the West German Springer printing concern and subversive Liberty and Free Europe radio centres.

As was noted by member of the Directorate of the German Peace Union (FRG) Lorentz Knorr, the peace-loving public ever more resolutely comes out as an influential international force, which discharges the noble mission of strengthening peace. In moulding the world public forces inside separate countries, by the international democratic movement for detente, for an end to the arms race, development of all-round cooperation between states with different social systems.

A representative of the U.N. Centre on Disarmament, Ben Sanders, emphasized the great significance of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament for the peoples' further struggle against the arms race. In this matter, he said, more weighty become the public and non-government organisations. The objective of the press is to truthfully inform of pernicious consequences of escalating the arms race.

Head of the Soviet delegation, chief of the Sector of International Non-Governmental Organisations of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Professor A.N. Kalyadin said:

As to the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, the very nature of the socialist society makes for unity of all peoples of these countries in the struggle for peace. In those countries there are neither classes nor social groups interested in war. The ideology of communists is genuinely humanistic. Hence, the consistent constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union on questions of maintenance of peace, disarmament, international cooperation which invariably meet support of the broad public.

The Soviet representative laid bare the policy of the Chinese leadership, and noted that all people of good will cannot but denounce Peking's instigatory line aimed at torpedoing any measures in limiting the arms race and attaining universal and complete disarmament.

Officials Hold Press Conference

LD252046Y Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 25, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: Promoting international detente is the main task of the peace-loving public, which is playing an increasingly important role in the struggle to end the arms race, to augment political detente with measures in the field of military relaxation. This was stated at a press conference here today by the vice president of the International Peace Institute, Professor Erhard Kade. He described the results of an international scientific symposium on "the role of the public in strengthening peace" held at Tulbinger-Kogel (lower Austria).

This representative forum, Kade pointed out, stressed among other things the tremendous threat of the neutron weapon to peace and detente. This is why the prior duty of the public and non-governmental organizations is to carry on the broad campaign of protest against the plans to manufacture the neutron bomb in the USA. Only by joint efforts people of different political persuasions can succeed in this crucial matter.

During that symposium it was decided to turn to the UNESCO with the proposal to organize special courses for journalists with emphasis on studying the problems of peace, detente and international cooperation. This will help to expose the vicious propaganda waged by capitalist mass media, which spreads slander about the peace-loving policy of the countries of the socialist community.

Member of the Directorate of the German Peace Union (FRG), Lorenz Knorr, drew the attention of pressmen to the continuing persecution for political convictions in the FRG. The number of persons who fall victim to the notorious "bans on professions" is growing.

Klaus Erler, representing religious circles in West Berlin, stated that people of different religious beliefs are stepping up the struggle for peace and detente, against the arms race, the neutron bomb in particular.

ASIAN TRADE UNION SEMINAR OPENS IN TASHKENT

LD261130Y Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 26, TASS--An international seminar of trade unions of workers in trade of Asian countries was opened here. It is sponsored by international organization of those specialized trade unions in cooperation with the International Labour Organization and the Central Committee of Workers in State Trade and Consumers Cooperatives of the USSR. The seminar is attended by representatives of trade union centres of Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Malaysia, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Turkey, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Japan.

Antoniyna Shalaurova, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in State Trade and Consumers Cooperatives of the USSR, pointed out that the Tashkent meeting was significant because it was the first time ever that Asian workers in trade were meeting together. She emphasized that the working people were ever more distinctly realizing the necessity of joint actions for disarmament and reduction in military budgets, the inseverable connection of the struggle for their vital interests with the struggle for peace, international detente and disarmament.

U.S. SPY FLIGHTS WOULD BE 'BATTERING RAM AGAINST TRUST'

LD261041Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[V. Ostovskiy article: "To Replace the U-2"]

[Text] The U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL and Britain's THE TIMES have informed their readers that the Pentagon intends to revive aerial espionage with the aid of a successor to the U-2--a modernized version called the TP-1. The Lockheed Corporation has already been instructed to rebuild the production line for the ill-famed spy-planes.

The notoriety of this spy-plane is so great that perhaps it would not be worthwhile recalling this brainchild of the cold war. U.S. intelligence frequently violated the air space of other states, although this often ended most grievously for them.

The manufacturer of the U-2's successor has already determined the new cost of the reconnaissance plane--\$8.5 million. The initial order is for 25 of these planes. With ground control installations, these winged spies will cost U.S. taxpayers more than \$500 million. What then are the prospects of this "weapon" of the past?

The British are prepared to make runways available to it. The TP-1 will, it seems, be deployed at the U.S. Air Force support base at Greenham Common in Berkshire. From there they will take off to take a look, from very high altitude, beyond NATO's borders and spy on what is being done in the Warsaw Pact countries.

Seeking to justify these flights in advance, demagoguery about a "Soviet threat" is being used in the West. Fables about this are being disseminated, despite the actual facts. And today, the strategists from U.S. intelligence are ready to cancel out the decision of former U.S. President J. Kennedy banning flights by spy-planes.

In the Final Act, the heads of the 35 states who signed that historic document at Helsinki declared, on behalf of the states that participated in the conference, their desire to promote, by all the means that each of them deemed suitable, the creation of an atmosphere of trust and respect among peoples. It is to be supposed that such flights by Washington will not strengthen the atmosphere of trust. Rather the reverse. The battering ram against trust that the U.S. Air Force is preparing will merely make a fresh breach in East-West mutual understanding, which has been achieved after such laborious effort.

ROBIN KNIGHT ARTICLE ON RUSSIAN RACISM CALLED SLANDEROUS

LD270854Y Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--Under the headline "When They Shout 'Stop Thief'", the newspaper PRAVDA carries a comment by Vladimir Bolshakov. Its text follows:

It is an old truth which says that it is the thief who shouts leader of all "stop thief!" One involuntarily recalls this "truth," when reading the September 11 issue of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. Chief of the weekly Moscow news bureau Robin Knight has scribbled an article under a fantastic headline Racism in Russia, and he writes, you should note, not of tsarist Russia, but of Soviet realities.

Mr Knight was not even trying to find facts that can confirm the headline of the slanderous opus. "One African student said"...or "one Western diplomat, who has been contacting with Russians for many years, says"--such are, so to say, the "arguments" of the author of the article. They are turned down even by photographs printed as illustration. One of them shows two smiling African students, talking to a smiling Muscovite girl. But the words under the picture warn: African students complain of racial hostility, particularly when meeting Russian girls. Well, just as in Kosma Prutkov expression: "Do not believe the eyes of yours!"

One more "argument" of Mr Knight: "The Jewish question in the USSR is not nearer to its solution than at the time of Catherine the Great, who introduced the Jewish pale." To confirm this "argument," no less scathing "facts" are cited--it turns out that in the USSR "there are no Jewish newspapers and magazines," "Jewish cemeteries are closed" and persons who visit synagogues are "registered by the authorities."

What will be said in reply by the readers of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, who receive from the USSR the SOVETISCH GEIMLAND magazine and the newspaper BIROBJANER STERN, that have been published for many years now in the Yidish language. What will say American tourists who visit synagogues and Jewish cemeteries in Odessa, Lvov, other towns?

Mr Knight obviously does not care: The editorial board of the weekly, known for its anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, asked him to "prove" that in the USSR..."prejudices towards the majority of races and religious groups are officially sanctioned." The slanderers needed that obviously to distract the attention of the Americans from the disgraceful practice of racism which is so rife in the United States. And Mr Knight started shouting: "stop thief!" and there was no time for arguments!

ARMAND HAMMER EXPOUNDS VIEW OF SOVIET-U.S. TIES

LD270909Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] New York, 21 September, TASS--No reasonable alternative exists to peaceful, multifaceted relations between the USSR and the United States, Armand Hammer, prominent representative of the U.S. business world and well-known public figure, has stated. Regardless of differences in ideology and the sociopolitical systems of our states, he stressed, we must build and develop relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Touching on his recent visit to Moscow and his conversation with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, A. Hammer observed that he remembers this meeting with deep satisfaction. In that conversation, he said, chief attention was devoted to the future of Soviet-U.S. relations and to ways of improving them. I developed a profound conviction about the need for, and possibility of, implementing a number of constructive steps in the development of all areas of Soviet-U.S. ties.

The Soviet Union and the United States are at present living through an important and crucial moment in their relations. The future not just of our peoples, but of all mankind depends on the state of these relations. I am deeply convinced that the speediest conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement and the implementation of other constructive steps will promote a radical improvement in relations between our countries and peoples.

Unfortunately, it must be admitted, the U.S. businessman observed, that as a result of the efforts of certain circles, Soviet-U.S. relations have become appreciably more difficult in recent years, and the process of the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties has been frozen. Such moves gain their initiators nothing, but they can complicate Soviet-U.S. relations even further.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and United States, A. Hammer stressed, have a single common and very important objective--to work creatively for the benefit of world peace. The continuing rivalry between our countries does not cloud Soviet-U.S. relations, but on the contrary enriches us both, in the sphere of science and technology and in other vitally important spheres. It is essential to renounce once and for all the policy which leads to the exacerbation of international relations and to direct all efforts toward achieving and deepening mutual understanding and cooperation.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMEN, DISCUSSES TRADE

LD271138Y Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has today received co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, prominent representative of business circles of the United States William Verity and president of the council, Michael Forrestal, who are currently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry.

The detailed discussions, which were of a business-like and constructive character, covered issues pertaining to trade and economic relations between the USSR and the USA. Leonid Brezhnev noted that the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, associating representatives of the business world of the USSR and the USA, is an important and active factor in normalising trade and economic relations between the two countries. With this aim, it is necessary not to complicate the present situation by introducing additional obstacles into the field of trade, but remove the remaining obstacles.

It was also stressed that the USSR undeviatingly comes out for the development of good mutually beneficial relations with the United States. The economic ties could become an important element in this process. The Soviet side continues adhering to the Soviet-American documents signed in this field and, naturally, expects the same from the U.S. side.

William Verity and Michael Forrestal thanked Leonid Brezhnev for the reception and noted the interest of the business world of the United States in the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. They stressed that the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council will continue efforts directed at normalising trade and economic relations between the two countries.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 27 September carries an identical version of the above item and adds: "Taking part in the conversation were Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; Sushkov, Soviet co-chairman of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and USSR deputy foreign minister of foreign trade, and Aleksandrov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary."]

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD270836Y Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 27, TASS--A Soviet delegation led by vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Building Committee (Gosstroy), Ignaty Novikov, arrived here. The delegation was met at the airport by U.S. Secretary of Housing and Urban Development P.R. Farris. The delegation is to attend the third session of the joint Soviet-American commission for cooperation in the field of housing and other kinds of construction.

SHISHLIN EXAMINES PRC'S FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

LD262019Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Edition of program "Topical Problems of International Life" entitled: "The Peking Leaders--Opponents of Detente," presented by Anatoliy Doronin, with Moscow Radio's Nikolay Shishlin]

[Excerpts] [Doronin] Good day, comrades: Peking's foreign policy activity has been noteworthy of late. Chinese figures have been to many countries, and new trips are planned. Nikolay Vladimirovich, what could you tell us about the aims of all these visits?

[Shishlin] Yes, indeed, Peking's foreign policy activity is striking. Chinese figures can today be seen in the most diverse countries of the world. A number of Chinese delegations have been to Africa. A visit to five African countries is now being planned by Chen Mu-hua, vice chairman of the National People's Congress. [as heard] High-ranking Chinese figures are in the European capitalist countries. Quite recently there was a visit to Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran by Hua Kuo-feng, the heir of Mao Tse-tung, and there has also been a recent trip by Teng Hsiao-ping, first vice premier of the Chinese State Council, to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. And this activity in Chinese diplomacy is certainly not haphazard. It is not an uncoordinated activity; it is directed toward quite definite aims.

The general intention of the Peking politicians is to create a broad, international anti-Soviet front. This is Peking's strategic aim. But the distance between the intention and the attainment of this aim is enormous, because a different course conforms with the interests of other states, a different policy. And it is for this reason that one can say with confidence that despite the fact that Peking's course is dangerous, in the final analysis it has no prospects.

[Doronin] What is the internal situation in China, Nikolay Vladimirovich? What is the situation in which the country is approaching the 29th anniversary of the victory of the revolution, which is marked on 1 October?

[Shishlin] Maoist policy inside China has borne very bitter fruit for the country and the people. Its fruits have to some extent canceled out the remarkable progress which the country attained during the years immediately following the revolution. And, naturally, as they run into these difficulties, people in China ponder over the history of these 29 years and they will inevitably look back to the period when the country confidently followed the socialist path.

[Doronin] Let us now hear about the state of Soviet-Chinese relations. What can be said about their prospects, taking into account the present state of these relations and Peking's policy?

[Shishlin] At the present time, the state of Soviet-Chinese relations is of course highly unsatisfactory. And the responsibility for this lies fully with Peking. Not a few steps have been undertaken on the part of the Soviet Union to place relations with our southern neighbor on a normal course. [paragraph continues]

Suffice it to recall that not so long ago, in the spring, the Soviet Union took a big step, when the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium made a proposal to the Chinese National People's Congress for a meeting at a sufficiently high level in order to overcome the big differences which exist between our countries, and which have been artificially produced by the Maoists. Our proposal was not heard; it was rejected, in point of fact, out of hand.

It is also known that the Soviet Union, which is in favor of a normalization of relations with China, considers that such a normalization is possible only on a fundamental basis. In fact, there is no path to normalization other than Peking's renunciation of its great-power, hegemonistic course, its struggle against the interests of socialist states everywhere, its stirring up of tension and its preparations for war. We must face the fact that the years of Maoism and the present period have to a serious degree deformed the public face of China and public consciousness. This has its consequences, its grievous consequences, on Chinese policy today.

There is no doubt, of course, that the vital interests of the Chinese people, its deepest interests, dictate the need for a normalization of and an improvement in China's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But in order for these interests to become dominant, a very great deal must change in Peking.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA WARNS OF PRC'S AIMS IN AFRICA

LD260914Y Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--"The Chinese leadership is pursuing an anti-African policy, that of direct and indirect assistance to imperialism and reaction," writes the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA analysing China's policy in Africa.

The main aims of China's policy in Africa stem chiefly from the hegemonic ambitions of its leadership, its striving to subordinate the African states to Peking's diktat and leadership. The Peking chauvinists hope in particular, says the article, that it will be easier to impose China's leadership on Africa than on other parts of the world, as Africa is a big, but relatively thinly populated continent potentially rich in resources, but still economically backward. The hegemonic-chauvinistic calculations of the Peking leadership are also linked with the lack of political experience of some African leaders, with careless attitude still existing in Africa to Peking's political formulas covering up the expansionist essence of the Maoist policy.

Many foreign observers are unanimous, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA goes on to write, that Peking hopes to use in the future the thinly populated Africa for resettling excessive population from China there. And if Peking's expansionist ambitions are now directed chiefly against the countries of South East Asia, nobody can guarantee that Peking's hegemonic policy will not lead in the future to a widening of the sphere of these ambitions and drawing into it the Pacific and Indian Ocean countries, including the islands of East Africa, which already now have more or less big Chinese communities.

When meeting with African leaders, the Chinese leaders stress that China is a developing country and allegedly has much in common with the African and other developing states. They are trying to camouflage in every way possible the hegemonic and expansionist character of its policy, demonstrate its intention to develop equal and mutually beneficial relations with the African states.

But if China strives not by word of mouth, but in action to such relations, the newspaper notes, it would not need anti-Sovietism in its African policy, it would not need teaming up in its African policy with the forces of imperialism and reaction. Then China would pursue a policy directed against the latter forces, in other words a policy diametrically opposite to its present line. Peking cannot but see that it is precisely imperialism and internal reaction that strive to destabilize the political situation in Africa, to set the African countries against each other, to deal a fatal blow to African unity.

But China, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasized, has long deserted from the front of anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and anti-racialist struggle. The new aspect of the present policy of the Peking leadership consists only in the fact that it established direct contacts with the forces of imperialism and reaction and began to act in collusion with them or steer a parallel course. The alliance between Peking and the forces of imperialism and reaction has become an undeniable fact. Africa's progressive forces have convinced themselves of this fact from the examples of treachery perpetrated by the Peking leaders in Angola, in the Horn of Africa and in Zaire.

SOVIETS CONTINUE REPORTAGE OF OPPOSITION TO CAMP DAVID

Blow To Arab Cause

LD262158Y Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

["Dangerous Collusion" --TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--Despite the efforts of U.S. official circles to picture as useful the talks conducted by Secretary of State C. Vance in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria, writes the Washington STAR, his mission failed to win the support of the Camp David agreements by these countries.

"A tour of key Arab states and talks with leaders of both the moderate and radical camps reveals a surprising degree of Arab consensus on the results of the United States-Israeli-Egyptian summit conference at Camp David," writes Marvin Howe in an article circulated by the New York TIMES news service. He says that the Arabs are profoundly disappointed with the Camp David accords, which are generally seen as a "serious blow to the overall Arab cause."

Nevertheless, ignoring the unanimous opinions of the Arabs who reject the separate deal, Washington insists on its implementation. A White House spokesman said yesterday after C. Vance's meeting with J. Carter that the United States also wants other states to join in the negotiating process.

King Husayn of Jordan, who is now under strong pressure from the USA, stated yesterday again, much to Washington's disappointment, that Jordan has always come out for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, a settlement based on total withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, especially from Arab Jerusalem and on the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people. King Husayn began today talks with the President of Syria H. al-Asad who has arrived in Amman.

The Government of Morocco has expressed its opposition to the separate Camp David agreement. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M. Boucetta said that the Middle East problem needs a comprehensive settlement and not separate deals. He said Morocco remains loyal to the overall Arab cause and considers herself responsible for the observance of the resolutions of the 1974 Rabat summit conference, specifically of the provisions which say that there can be no peace in the Middle East without total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories, occupied in 1967, Jerusalem included. Morocco, the minister said, regards the PLO as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

The agreements signed at Camp David are not only a result of Egyptian President as-Sadat's policy of betrayal. They marked also the beginning of an open American military interference in the Arab world, Omar al-Hamdi, general secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the all-Arab People's Congress, said at its session in Tripoli.

A special plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel in its resolution called attention to the dangerous consequences of Camp David for the destinies of the Middle Eastern peoples. The Camp David agreement, the resolution says, may lead to a deterioration of the situation in this area of the world. There is a real threat that the Begin government, using the Camp David accords as a screen, may escalate its intervention in Lebanese affairs, up to a new invasion of that country, and decide to take direct acts of aggression against Syria. The Camp David meeting does not bring closer a general and lasting peace in the Middle East but makes it more remote.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel says that the purpose of the Egyptian-Israeli collusion under U.S. aegis is to strengthen the strategic, economic and military positions of American imperialism in the Middle East. The Camp David agreement is directed against the national liberation movements of the Arab peoples and is designed to ensure for American monopolies control over the sources of oil. Another aim of the agreement is to unite the Israel and Arab pro-imperialist forces and to use them in the global strategy of American imperialism, in the struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries.

West Bank Mayor's Protest

LD261338Y Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 26, TASS--The results of the Camp David meeting run counter to the interest of the Arab Palestinian people, said Karim Halif, the mayor of the town of Ramallah on the Jordan West Bank.

He emphasized that the Israeli-proposed project for so-called self-determination for the Jordan West Bank was nothing but one of the forms maintaining the occupation. Karim Halif reaffirmed that a lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved only through Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the lawful national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

PRAVDA Scores 'Secret Understandings'

LD260906Y Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--"The diplomatic luggage the Israeli premier carried home from the United States was double-bottomed," PRAVDA says today. On the eve of his departure from the United States, the newspaper remarks, Menahem Begin stated that the Palestinians of the occupied Jordan West Bank would now be known as Arabs of Israel's land. In this context he referred to the consent of U.S. President Carter, who had confirmed in writing this Israeli demand.

"That is how the Israeli leaders 'solve' the Palestinian problem, PRAVDA says. Washington and Tel Aviv seek to delete from the political dictionary even the concept 'Palestinian people.' A people, three million strong and having the same rights to independence as any people of the world, are to be deprived of their name. This is, of course, an insolvent undertaking, but reveals once again the real face of the so-called human rights champions. Begin's revelation suggests that besides the separate documents, officially signed at Camp David, the collusion between the United States, Israel and Egypt also includes various secret understandings, which constitute a serious threat to the peoples and the cause of peace in the Middle East," PRAVDA says in conclusion.

'SINISTER CHARACTER' OF ZIONIST-ISRAELI SPECIAL SERVICES

LD220620Y Moscow TASS in English 0602 GMT 22 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 22, TASS--"The espionage, subversive and terrorist activities of international Zionism, the ruling circles of Israel and their secret services are aimed at building up tension in various regions of the world, at undermining good-neighbour relations between the peoples, at polluting the international political atmosphere. This activity answers the interests of the military-industrial complex, the most bellicose arch-reactionary circles of imperialism, says KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in an article titled "Subversive Actions of Zionism."

The newspaper points to the sinister character of the activity of Zionist-Israeli special services, the subversive aims of the secret war waged by Zionist spies against the developing countries and the states of the socialist community.

Concerning interaction between Israel's special services and other capitalist states, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes that this interaction is very complicated in character and is to be explained not only by the identity of the class interests of world reaction and the ruling circles of Israel but also by the influence Zionism can exert on the functioning of secret services in a number of states, including the USA, Britain and FRG. Relying on NATO's special service for support, the newspaper says, the Israeli intelligence service has established in a number of countries sabotage groups who attack progressive Arab leaders, fighters against Zionism and fan up a psychological war against many peoples of the world.

The newspaper calls attention to the fact that the terrorist activities of Israeli special services have already transcended the boundaries of the Middle East region and become international in character.

RACHKOV ASSAILS WESTERN EXPLOITATION OF ARAB PETRODOLLARS

Third Talk

LD252358Y Moscow in English to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Third talk by Boris Rachkov in a series entitled "Who is Served by the Arab Petrodollars?"]

[Excerpts] Today we want to draw your attention to the fact that Western imperialism, which is shamelessly exploiting the Arabs' oil revenue, creating new Rothschilds among the Arabs, is looking meanwhile after its own interests. It carefully guards its control of the Western industrial and banking order and sets about keeping the Arab bourgeoisie just beyond the threshold of big industry. Here are some concrete examples:

When the first Arab petrodollars started pouring into the West in 1974 Western banks became frightened, and centers of monopoly became fearful of Arab purchases of Western industry. Magazines and papers became loaded with stunning calculations. It transpired that with the annual revenue of Arab oil, for instance, it was possible to buy three big American corporations, namely General Motors, Ford Motors and Chrysler, as well as a huge bank in Pittsburg, namely Mellon National Corporation. The revenue of Saudi Arabia in just 1 year can swallow two big Western companies such as Unilever Food Corporation and Phillips Radio Company. And the total oil revenue for 5 years can swallow 20 such corporations in the bourgeois world including all 7 oil monopolies, members of the imperialist cartel, as well as the largest private bank in the world, namely the Bank of America of San Francisco.

Imperialists' fear of industrial and commercial interests being swallowed up increased in 1975-76 when the owners of petrodollars took over 15 to 25 percent of the stocks of two or three well-known industrial companies. Then Western monopolies came back to their senses and firmly prevented the entry of petrodollars into their holy of holies, that is the capital of big companies. In West Germany, for instance, 500 companies over which German control should prevail at whatever price were hastily put on a list. In Britain a law was passed reducing the ratio of participation of foreign capital from 10 to 5 percent. Suitable measures were taken in the United States and other capitalist industrialized countries. In short the most active Arab owners of petrodollars were dismissed.

The enmity of the Western rich to the sons of the Arab world sometimes takes a strange form. The British FINANCIAL TIMES reported that a Saudi petrodollar owner decided to purchase an 18-room flat in a luxurious cooperative block of apartments on Park Avenue in New York. But the other owners of the cooperative, American millionaires, voted against accepting the rich Saudi into the cooperative.

Arab millionaires who have been kept at arm's length by big business seek consolation in the West by swimming in the sea of pleasure. The French L'EXPRESS, for instance, mentions how the new rich have come to know the pleasures of the Spanish resort of Marbella. It says: They have stayed in the luxurious palaces not only to swim and breath pure air, reduce their weight and renew their youth, but also to spend the nights in Marbella night club owned by Prince Alfonso [word indistinct]. There, according to L'EXPRESS, they take off their traditional gowns and put on modern shirts, forget the teachings of Islam and drink champagne.

Thus despite all the endeavors of Western imperialism to use the new Arab millionaires for their covetous purposes they allocate a place for them not in large rooms but rather in the corridors where the servants live.

Participation in the plunder of Arab world goes without saying. Common treason of the Arabs' cause for Israeli benefit too goes without saying. But money remains of special consideration. This is one of the countless new anomalies in the world of trade and profits.

Fourth Talk

LD270128Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Fourth and last talk by Boris Rachkov in a series entitled "Who is Served by the Arab Petrodollars?"]

[Excerpts] Summing up our previous talks, one can frankly say that more than half of the Arab oil revenue serves imperialist interests, which are fully intertwined with Zionism. This is happening because, unlike the progressive Arab oil countries such as Algeria, Libya and Syria and Iraq, which are using their oil revenues in full in the interest of their own progress and that of all the Arabs, some conservative Arab oil countries are still investing a significant amount of petrodollars in the West.

Deep thought should be given to this in light of the fact that some Arab circles are prepared to enter into collusion with imperialism and Zionism and to betray Arab interests and also to conclude separate deals with the imperialist and Zionist bloc. This has been clearly shown by the recent meeting at Camp David by Egypt, the United States and Israel.

The entire Arab world quite rightly denounced the Camp David collusion. But there was yet another result of that meeting, namely, the Camp David conference clearly showed the damage done to Arab interests because a significant portion of Arab money regularly passes into the pockets of imperialism and Zionism, bearing in mind that the U.S. banks and monopolies are the main investor of Arab money. There is nothing secret about this. These reports often reach the press through statements by representatives of the United States and some Arab countries. On 25 May 1977, President Carter himself stated that one Arab country alone had invested about \$60 billion in U.S. banks, monopolies and the treasury.

According to the CIA, Morgan Guaranty Bank and the British Petroleum economist and other sources, the total sum of Arab petrodollars in the U.S. by the end of last year was more than \$100 billion, or 40 percent of the total Arab oil revenue in the last 4 years. That is, in these 4 years U.S. imperialists received funds equivalent to a year's production by the population of the Arab countries.

Many times Washington has complained that it has had to pay more than \$20 billion a year for its Arab oil. But these complaints, as the British Petroleum economist pointed out recently, are to say the least, strange. The American [as heard] [Arab] petrodollars which have entered the United States so far amount to five times the cost of U.S. imports of Arab oil. The fact is that with this amount of Arab money the U.S. oil monopolies can pay the cost of Arab oil for 5 years.

There is yet another point of rapprochement between the Arab millionaires and the U.S. monopolist and bank capital. This point was very well expressed by the U.S. BUSINESS WEEK, which wrote that this rapprochement was, if viewed from a certain angle, somewhat crazy since the United States is the main supporter of Israel. Stranger still is the fact that a part of the Arab petrodollars that are invested in U.S. state and private banks fall directly into the hands of Zionist capital and consequently into the hands of the Zionist organizations that inspire and support Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East.

Many economists attribute this to the fact that the nationalization of oil in some Arab countries was not accompanied by vast social and democratic changes. The oil revenues in these countries went to individuals with firm links to the imperialists. This situation can only be ended by the continued struggle for national independence and for the working peoples' interests and consequently for the interests of the whole Arab nation and for a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

TASS NOTES CONTINUING CLASHES IN TWO EAST BEIRUT DISTRICTS

LD261344Y Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 26, TASS--Fierce clashes occurred, shells and mines exploded throughout yesterday and last night in districts of east Beirut--Ash-Shiqah and 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Snipers from conservative formations were firing on positions of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force, seeking to prevent the return of the population to evacuated houses. A Norwegian serviceman from the U.N. interim force fell victim to the snipers.

Yesterday two Israeli fighters broke through the sound barrier over the Lebanese capital. Israeli Airforce planes are daily overflying the south of the country and naval launches are patrolling Lebanese territorial waters.

The press reports daily crimes perpetrated by rightwing Christian thugs in the districts under their control. Indignation of the public was aroused by news of the shooting down of the family of a civilian in east Beirut, 14 people including children.

SOUTH YEMEN DEVELOPING DESPITE 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST IT

LD260905Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA special correspondent V. Borisov: "Firm Faith in the Future"]

[Text] Aden-Moscow--There was once a smooth stretch of water where this city of white stone now stands. But one day a massive subterranean force hurled forth jets of molten lava which formed a gigantic volcanic rock. When you approach Aden from the Gulf the first thing you see is Shamsan Mountain and only then do the city buildings, nestling at its foot, gradually come into view.

..We are at the 14 OCTOBER Publishing House. Works by Marx and Lenin are displayed in the windows. We have an appointment with the people who work on the newspaper 14 OCTOBER.

At the moment everybody in the republic is discussing political, economic and social questions relating to the creation of a mass political organization, a vanguard party of a new type. After all, its inaugural congress will soon be held. As you might expect, the people in the editorial office talked about the tasks facing the new party.

"The vanguard party will be guided by the ideology of scientific socialism and will act in the interests of the working class and all working people. This accords with the decision of the United Political Organization-National Front (UPONF)," (Abdallah Ali Marshu), one of the leading workers on the paper, said. "The party's creation was necessary in order to strengthen the revolution and preserve the country's national independence and sovereignty in the face of the intrigues of reaction and imperialism."

The chief feature of the laws adopted in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) is concern for the working people. The constitution and the laws on nationalization of foreign companies, property, on agrarian reform, on universal primary education and free medical services, on the liquidation of illiteracy and the training of the adult population express the interests of the broadest strata of working people. The republic's economic plans pursue the same aim.

The previous 3-year plan (1972-1974) laid the foundations of local industry and made it possible to raise Yemenis' living standards. Experts calculate that since 1973 the average annual increase in the PDRY's GNP has been 8 percent, which is higher than developing countries' average.

The present 5-year plan, which has been dubbed "the second program of national democratic revolution," set even broader tasks. In particular, it proposed a substantial expansion of industrial production, power output and bigger catches of fish. A fish canning plant will start up in al Mukalla in 1979. This plan will considerably improve the PDRY's export potential as well as satisfying domestic demand.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is of great significance in terms of developing the republic's national economy. Soviet specialists are helping the Yemenis to bore artesian wells, to construct dams, set up workshops, to conduct new enterprises and modernize existing ones and to prospect for useful minerals.

Soviet experts are currently drawing up a general scheme for the opening up of land in Hadramawt Province, which is rich in good soil and water. The transformation of this province into the country's granary will make it possible to solve the problem of meeting all the PDRY's food requirements.

In a short period South Yemen has not only defended revolutionary gains but has also strengthened its national sovereignty. It occupies a firm position on the question of a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East, opposes capitulationist plans for the solution of the Near East problem and supports the peoples who are waging a national liberation struggle. A PDRY delegation is participating in the conference which opened on 20 September of leaders of Arab countries in the "Steadfastness and Rejection Front," which rejects the results of the Camp David separate deal.

"It is easy to see why the PDRY has been the victim of numerous intrigues by imperialist circles and reaction," Ahmad al-'Ubayd, PDRY minister of information, told me. "Regarding its existence as a threat to their Persian Gulf oil interests these forces will go to any lengths to weaken the progressive regime in South Yemen and hinder the growth of the national liberation movement in this region."

After the failed coup d'etat in Aden, reactionary Arab and Western propaganda launched a campaign of slander against the PDRY. Under pressure from Arab reaction an Arab League session, which Algeria, Libya, Syria, the PDRY and the PLO refused to attend, decided to boycott the progressive regime in South Yemen. Moreover, as the Lebanese paper AN-NIDA wrote, reaction began to prepare for armed aggression against Democratic Yemen. At the same time, there were attempts to provoke a fratricidal war between North and South Yemen. However, these intrigues are encountering obduracy and vigilance on the part of the fraternal peoples.

With faith in the future, the people of South Yemen are building a new society and are always ready to defend their gains and uphold sovereignty and independence won in a long struggle.

PDRY PREPARES PLANS FOR 'VANGUARD PARTY OF A NEW TYPE'

LD251118Y Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Aden, September 25, TASS--Preparations are being completed in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for a constituent congress of a vanguard party of a new type. An important stage in the course of the campaign have been the extraordinary party conferences held in the provinces and units of the armed forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The conferences were addressed by the leaders of the United Political Organization National Front, General Secretary of its Central Committee 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, who told the participants in the conference about the task facing the members of the National Front, their rights and duties in the light of the draft programme and draft rules of the new party. The creation of a party of a new type, writes the Yemen newspaper 14 OCTOBER in this connection is a vigorous and sincere reaction to the aspirations of the common people of Yemen and accords with its class and patriotic interests. An evidence of this is the activeness of all the National Front members in the period of preparations for the constituent party congress.

ISMA'IL CONDEMNS 'HOSTILE CAMPAIGN' AGAINST PDRY

LD271056Y Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Aden, September 27, TASS--The reactionary forces continue feverishly making plans for dealing a blow to the revolutionary gains of Democratic Yemen, strive to instigate a fratricidal war between the two Yemenese peoples.

We are a target of hostile campaigns starting from slanderous propaganda and ending with the concentration of troops on the borders with our country, said General Secretary of the United Political Organisation National Front CC of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il in an interview published in the newspaper 14 OCTOBER.

As far as our country is concerned, he said, we strive to live in peace with all of our neighbours, to build relations on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, national independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il condemned the hostile campaign directed at undermining the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, and stressed the peace-loving character of the Soviet Union's policy. This is vividly seen from the Soviet peace programme proclaimed by the General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union's disinterested aid, he went on to say, has enabled the people of our country to make considerable progress in all fields of socio-political life and strengthen national independence.

Speaking on the home policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il noted that the Government of South Yemen proceeds from the necessity of implementing the tasks of the period of the national democratic revolution in all fields--the political, economic, social and cultural. The forthcoming creation of a vanguard party of a new type in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he said in conclusion, will open wide prospects for the all-round development of our people.

KUWAIT URGES 'CURRENCY BASKET' TO REPLACE DOLLAR

LD240042Y Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, September 26, TASS--Depreciation of the American dollar and inflation in the Western world, especially in the USA, have caused a 30 percent drop in the incomes of the OPEC member countries over the last 21 months. This was said by Kuwait's minister of oil, Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, in an interview with the Jidda newspaper AL-BILAD. The minister warned the Western powers that the developing oil-producing countries do not intend to suffer such losses for long. He urged the OPEC partners to consider a new oil-price-fixing system which would be based on a "currency basket", and not on the dollar. This idea is supported by many other OPEC countries. It is opposed by Saudi Arabia which fears that such a step might affect its enormous dollar investments and investments in other countries.

KUWAITI OIL WORKERS IN USSR AGREE TO DEVELOP CONTACTS

LD241046Y Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 23, TASS--Leaders of the trade unions of workers in the oil industry of the USSR and Kuwait agreed to develop bilateral contacts. They [word indistinct] it useful to exchange systematically delegations and to hold high consultations on different problems of the trade union movement.

The talks were held in Moscow during the stay of a delegation of the federation of oil workers of Kuwait. The delegation ended today its visit in the USSR that lasted a fortnight. The federation's President Muthar Salman who leads the delegation said that the experience of Soviet trade unions in deciding social matters, specifically in ensuring labour safety, is of great interest for the trade unions of Kuwait.

Besides Moscow, the guests from Kuwait visited Leningrad, went to the Black Sea resort of Sochi and had a meeting with oil workers of Baku, the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan (Transcaucasia). The meetings and conversations at oil fields and enterprises of the oil-refining industry were useful, the head of the delegation said. He saw the excellent working conditions of Soviet oilworkers. Their work and health are protected by Soviet legislation whose observance is strictly controlled by trade union committees, said the guest.

The member of the delegation highly assessed the role of trade union committee [word indistinct] in controlling the implementation of collective agreements concluded with the administration of enterprises.

SYRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 18-26 SEP

LD271052Y Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 27 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 27, TASS--A delegation of political workers of the armed forces of the Syrian Arab Republic, headed by Division General Ibrahim Yunis stayed in the Soviet Union on September 18-26.

The members of the delegation visited one of the units of the Transcaucasian Military District, an army college, a number of cultural-enlightening institutions, familiarised themselves with the experience of party-political work in the Soviet Army.

The guests from Syria viewed places of revolutionary and combat glory in Moscow and Tbilisi, visited an industrial enterprise and a state farm.

The delegation had conversations at the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy on questions of party construction and party-political work in the armed forces.

Syrian political workers were received by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chief of the Main Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy, General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev. Opinions were exchanged on questions of mutual interest during the talk held in an atmosphere of friendship.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON IRANIAN GAS PIPELINE EXPLOSION

LD262034Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The national Iranian Gas Company has reported a violent explosion recently, followed by a fire, on the trans-Iranian gas trunkline, 27 km south of Qom, caused by an act of sabotage by unknown persons. As you may well know the gas trunkline is of great importance for fuel supplies in the country. It is because of the gas trunkline that Iran has been able to better use this precious natural material. Certain Iranian cities and towns along the gas trunkline now have a gas supply. Natural gas has been used as a raw material for obtaining many other materials in chemical works and a quantity of gas has been exported to other countries.

What is noteworthy here is that sabotage operations on the trans-Iranian gas trunkline took place following the failure of the talks between the National Iranian Oil Company and the monopolies that are members of the former international oil consortium. These monopolies are not prepared to review the so-called agreement for the sale of oil, which has replaced the concessionary agreement with the international oil consortium, to Iran's advantage.

KUZNETSOV DELEGATION RETURN HOME REPORTED

LD261407Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The Soviet party and state delegation headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been in Ethiopia on an official visit, returned to Moscow 21 September.

The delegation was met at the airport by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

The welcoming party included Tsegaye Meshesha, Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR.

KONDRASHOV DESCRIBES COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

LD270925Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Kondrashov article: "The USSR and Ethiopia: Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are joined by relations of sincere friendship and profound mutual understanding. The militant revolutionary spirit of the people of Ethiopia, their determination to follow the path of progressive development and readiness to courageously defend the revolution and strengthen state sovereignty have always evoked and today evoke a most powerful response in the hearts of the Soviet people.

The identity of our countries' positions in the struggle for peace, detente, total liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism and the freedom and equality of all peoples was reaffirmed during the recently concluded official visit of a Soviet party and state delegation led by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comprehensive and fruitful talks were held with Ethiopian leaders during the Soviet delegation's visit to Ethiopia. During the talks mutual satisfaction with the state of Soviet-Ethiopian relations was expressed. Prospects were outlined to further develop and strengthen them in accordance with the provisions of the declaration of principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia, and the accords reached during meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mengistu Haile Marian, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council.

The Soviet-Ethiopian joint communique stresses that both sides rated highly the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia, concluded during the Soviet party and state delegation's visit, and also an agreement to create a Soviet-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation and trade questions are an important step on the path of further developing relations between our countries.

The two sides devoted great attention to problems of the present international situation. The communique stresses that the development of relations of freindship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia helps to strengthen peace and stability throughout the African Continent.

The Ethiopian revolution recently marked its fourth anniversary. With the fraternal international support of the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist states, the people of Ethiopia courageously repelled the attacks of imperialism and reaction and wrecked their plans to dismember the country.

The communique expresses the desire of both sides to continue efforts aimed at restoring peace and creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and neighborliness in the Horn of Africa on the basis of and in the name of the progressive development of the states in that region.

In this context particular attention is drawn to the firm position of the participants in the Ethiopia talks on the Red Sea region. Both sides favored converting that region into a peace zone.

The talks revealed the identity of both sides' views on the questions discussed concerning the international situation. The sides expressed approval for the immediate liquidation of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. They stressed that the interference of the NATO countries led by the United States, in the affairs of the African Continent, is a threat to international peace and stability.

The communique points out with full justification the need to further strengthen the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist positions of African states and to strengthen the unity of progressive African countries and their collaboration with their natural allies--the socialist community countries.

The participants in the talks sharply criticized the great-power hegemonism and expansionist policy of the current Peking leaders. They condemned the slander campaign mounted by China against the socialist countries, and its actions which hurt the world's progressive forces.

The friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries will continue to strengthen and develop. The common goals of the peoples of the USSR and Ethiopia in the struggle for social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for world peace is a guarantee of this.

SOMALI PRESIDENT'S ARMS-BUYING MISSION THREATENS PEACE

LD262008Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Somali president, Muhammed Siad Barre, is back home after 11 days of touring West European countries. He visited Holland, Belgium and Italy. The prime purpose of his mission was to seek financial and military aid for Somalia.

In this connection, observers note Somalia's desire to reequip--with assistance from the West, reactionary Arab regimes and Maoist China--its army, battered in the hostilities in the Ethiopian Province of Ogaden. Since June this year the Somali leadership has been negotiating arms supplies with Federal Germany, Britain and France. Radio Mogadiscio has described the talks as fruitful and to the obvious advantage of all the sides concerned.

When a Chinese delegation led by the deputy prime minister, Chen Mu-hua conducted talks in Mogadiscio last summer, they were also described as fruitful. This time, back from his voyage to the West in search of new sources of arms supplies, the Somali president expressed the hope that Western leaders would respond favorably to Somalia's request for weapons which, he said, the country needs to defend itself against an aggression from the outside.

But who, may we ask, wants to attack Somalia? Wasn't it the Somali Republic that played the role of aggressor in the conflict in the Horn of Africa? Isn't it the Somali side that persists in its territorial claim upon its neighbors, thereby preventing normal relations in the region? There are facts that cannot be argued against. Consequently, one can understand it is not for purposes of defense that the Somali leaders need Western, Arab and Chinese weapons. Nobody threatens their country. What is their motive then? The desire for revenge?

The obsession to build greater Somalia at the expense of their sovereign neighbors? What else the case, their policy poses a new threat to peace and security in the Horn of Africa. Moreover, it is by no means to the benefit of the Somali people who have experienced in full measure the privations and sufferings of war. They lost thousands of their sons in that fratricidal war.

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE FROM DPRK

22 SEP 78 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[TASS] TASS--President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar stopped in Moscow 21-22 September on his way home from the DPRK.

In Moscow D. Ratsiraka had a meeting and conversation with A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during which satisfaction was expressed with the state and prospects of friendly Soviet-Malagasy relations. These relations are developing successfully on the basis of the accords reached as a result of the official visit to the USSR by President D. Ratsiraka of Madagascar and his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in June-July this year.

After expressing gratitude for the consideration shown to him during his stay in Moscow and Novosibirsk, D. Ratsiraka conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to L.I. Brezhnev.

S.P. Kozыrev, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated in the conversation.

A dinner was held in honor of President D. Ratsiraka of Madagascar.

YOUTH PAPER DESCRIBES LIFE IN CAMBODIA, BLAMES MAOISM

LD261421Y Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Levin report: "The Cambodian Variation"]

[Text] Vietnamese-Cambodian border-Ho Chi Minh City-Hanoi--In 1965, speaking at a CCP Central Committee Politburo session, Mao Tse-tung stated: "We absolutely must acquire Southeast Asia.... A region like Southeast Asia is very rich; there are many minerals there and it is well worth the cost of acquiring it. In the future it will be very useful for the development of Chinese industry. It will thus be possible to fully replace losses."

Some 13 years have elapsed since then. But Mao's sinister statement has not lost its "topicality," remaining for all these years a point of Peking's actions in the foreign policy sphere. And in recent years the world has come up against an attempt to embody the these wild ideas in practice.

What did Mao have in mind when he spoke of the need to "acquire Southeast Asia? It is not hard to imagine now what structural schemes for future vassal-states were born in the sick imagination of the "Great Helmsman" and what destiny Peking wanted and continues to want to prepare for the sovereign and independent countries of Southeast Asia, and indeed to all appearances not just for them. A vivid and graphic example of this is the April 1975 emergence of a phantom-state, a monster-state with an artificially created system of internal relations, blindly and meekly following in the wake of Peking's policy in the international arena--Kampuchea, formerly Cambodia. A state which is in fact a firing range where Peking can test in practice its economic, political and military concepts.

"Villages Surround Cities"--that was the slogan which Mao Tse-tung once advanced, assigning the major role in the revolutionary struggle to the peasantry and not the working class. The present Cambodian leaders have adopted this postulate of Maoism and are implementing it far more zealously than has been the case in China. Immediately after they came to power they began a widespread campaign to resettle urban inhabitants in rural regions and turn them forcibly into peasants. As a result, almost all the country's major cities have been emptied. In Phnom Penh, according to press reports, there are now only a few thousand inhabitants, whereas 3 years ago there were over 2 million people living there. The asphalt covering has been removed and vegetables have been planted on many streets, according to eyewitness reports. And the city's population has been joined with the peasants into agricultural cooperatives where life, according to the accounts of refugees, is intolerable. Work begins at 0600 and continues until 2300 with short breaks for food. People receive no monetary payment for their hard labor since money has been abolished in the country. They receive only small portions of rice with boiled vegetables and one set of clothing (a shirt and pants) a year. Men and women live apart and are married on orders from the local authorities. Children are taken from their mothers and sent to special boarding schools. Pregnant women are forced to work almost until the actual birth on the same footing as the others. Children below school age work 6 hours a day.

Just as during the "Cultural Revolution" in China, higher and secondary educational establishments in Cambodia have been closed for the past 3 years and school education has been virtually abolished. "Erasing the border" between the city and the countryside and between physical and mental labor on the Maoist model, the Cambodian leadership is liquidating the scientific and technical intelligentsia. The national library in Phnom Penh has been turned into a storehouse. Classes in the so-called schools are held for 1 hour a day after work.

Keeping the people's cultural standard at a nonexistent level is very advantageous to the authorities. That way it is easier for them to implement their own, or to be more precise, Maoist, antipopular, antiscientific and anti-Marxist concepts.

Not counting on keeping the people in subservience merely on spiritual starvation rations, the ruling clique is pursuing a policy of very harsh repressions against its fellow-countrymen and has established a system of total surveillance and around the clock supervision in order to expose and physically destroy all dissenters.

I remember my talk with refugees who had succeeded with enormous difficulty in fleeing this hell, and found refuge on Vietnamese soil. They included a former teacher, a former Buddhist monk and a former Phnom Penh university student. I will not give their names: they still have relatives in Cambodia.

Back in April 1975 after Phnom Penh's liberation, the teacher's husband was shot by the authorities. My interlocutor never found out his crime. Together with thousands of other city dwellers she was driven into remote rural regions where people live under the constant threat of death. Literally everything was prohibited: One could not leave one's place of residence, even to visit a relative in a neighboring village, young men and women were forbidden to meet without being married, to read books, sing or dance. There was one punishment--death. Anyone who dares to express dissatisfaction with the existing order is dealt with immediately. The Phnom Penh university student told me that he had been an eyewitness to the following event. Some 35 people from his village were declared to be "counterrevolutionary elements." There was no proof of their guilt. Nonetheless they were all buried up to their necks in the ground and killed by blows on the head from hoes. Here the executioners stated that they could not waste bullets which were needed to fight the number one enemy--Vietnam. Families of civilian and military employees of the former Lon Nol regime, relatives of those who have succeeded in fleeing to Thailand or Vietnam, or simply those who have been reported are physically destroyed. "Black lists of suspicious elements" are compiled in the villages and almost anyone can end up on these lists simply because the village elder dislikes him.

In 3 years, according to a statement by a Cambodian refugee published last June by AFP, 2.5 million of the 7 million inhabitants were eliminated or died of diseases and hunger.

"We have never had any reason to eliminate anyone," Ieng Sary, Cambodian deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, stated at a press conference in the summer during one of his foreign trips. "The Cambodian leaders are very noble people who have been concerned, since coming to power, with raising the people's standard of living. They are not criminals." How blasphemous these words are! This is a familiar pattern with familiar methods. All this happened before, during the "Cultural Revolution," and is now happening in China. The present Cambodian leaders are "successfully" using Peking's experience of suppressing dissidence.

The Cambodian authorities are also following an old, well-trodden path in the sphere of foreign policy. Behind the intensifying aggressive actions of Cambodian Armed Forces on the border with neighboring Vietnam, behind the territorial claims against a country with which the Khmer people are linked by the ancient traditions of joint struggle for freedom and independence, the Maoist concept of maintaining tension in the world is clearly and unambiguously seen. Border conflicts are an old Peking method of handling relations with its neighbors. The Cambodian authorities' unbridled anti-Vietnamese propaganda, encroachments on Vietnamese border villages and savage murders of the civilian population is nothing but an echo of the great-power policy of hegemony which China's ruling circles are implementing. [paragraph continues]

Trying to establish control over the countries of Southeast Asia, Peking set Cambodia against Vietnam and then began a campaign of provocations and lies directed at Vietnam, which is implementing an independent foreign policy and does not want to follow the Maoists' instructions. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY described the Cambodian authorities' aggressive actions against Vietnam as an instrument for the exercise of expansionist powers [vlasti] in Southeast Asia. Exposing the Peking leadership's designs, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stated in a recent press interview that Cambodia could not conduct its imprudent and hostile policy against Vietnam without support from Peking.

And that fact is indeed no secret. According to the Singapore newspaper STRAITS TIMES, about 10,000 Chinese soldiers and officers are presently in Cambodia, and the Cambodian Army is controlled by 6,000 Chinese military advisers.

What is happening in Cambodia leaves no doubt as to whose ideas form a theoretical base for the people who have come to power in that country. In vain, the Cambodian leaders are trying to convince people that a special form of socialism is being created in Cambodia. It is only a Cambodian variant of Maoism, which, in the foreign policy sphere, envisages the creation of faceless states unreservedly submitting to Peking's will. The Cambodian leaders think in Maoist terms and speak in familiar phrases from the quotation book of the "Great Helmsman." Reliance on the countryside, loud references to Marxism-Leninism while negating it in practice, territorial claims against neighbors--all this has happened before....

It is to be hoped that the dire times of rampant terror in Cambodia will pass. The Cambodian people will not and cannot live in an atmosphere of constant fear, poverty and tyranny. The stories of refugees indicate that resistance to the senseless policy of genocide which is being implemented by the authorities is spreading in the country. Reports are appearing in the world press to the effect that bases are being created in several parts of Cambodia for the struggle against the existing regime. The repressive course of the Cambodian leadership itself indicates that the regime is afraid of an outburst of popular indignation.

The tragedy of the Cambodian people again gives grounds for serious thought on the danger which Maoism is fraught with for the countries of Southeast Asia. And is it only for them?

NHAN DAN ATTACK ON PRC'S SOUTHEAST ASIA POLICY CITED

LD261441Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "According to Peking's Prescription"]

[Text] Hanoi, 22 September--A peaceful, independent, united Socialist Vietnam is a serious obstacle in the implementation of China's expansionist and hegemonic great-power aspirations regarding Indochina and Southeast Asia, NHAN DAN writes. The Chinese authorities are utilizing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Cambodia as an instrument for provoking war against the Vietnamese people.

Since the total liberation of Vietnam, the article says, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] have invariably followed their correct foreign policy line which includes genuine solidarity with Laos and Cambodia. Although right from the start the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique unleashed on Peking's orders a border war accompanied by brutal murders and robbery of the Vietnamese people, the SRV has always advocated that this problem be solved on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. But the Chinese authorities have supported and directed the reactionary Cambodian authorities to reject the Vietnamese side's good will and to continue to wage war against Vietnam.

Since 1954, the newspaper stresses, Peking has disseminated maps of a China whose territory totally incorporates Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Korean and Mongolia and also parts of the territories of Japan, the USSR and India. This is done for the sake of the psychological manipulation of the people and their education in the spirit of the vainglorious schemes of great-power expansionism and hegemonism. The gentlemen in Peking have inherited the ancient Chinese emperors' dream of world domination.

During the struggle against the American aggression, NHAN DAN stresses, Peking attempted to dislodge the Indochinese peoples from the correct path of struggle, to draw Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia into the Chinese ambit and to make political gains out of the blood of these countries' peoples in its dealings with American imperialism. The newspaper writes that the Vietnamese people did not allow themselves to be drawn into the ambit of the Chinese authorities' hegemonism and remained loyal to their correct line of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity.

VISITS BY SRV LEADERS TO OTHER COUNTRIES HAILED

OW261705Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] While Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government, is touring Southeast Asian countries, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the SRV Government, is visiting African countries. In this connection, our station commentator writes:

The Vietnamese people understand well the value of peace. For 30 years they carried out their struggle, full of sacrifices, to achieve peace on their soil. The SRV's efforts on the international arena are aimed at safeguarding peace which is necessary for the Vietnamese people to heal the wounds of war and build a new life.

The SRV has successfully developed its neighborly relations with the Southeast Asian countries. During his visits to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, Comrade Pham Van Dong talked with the leaders of these countries to promote economic and trade relations and scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

In the discussion of international issues, the way to insure peace and security in Southeast Asia is an important topic. It is well-known that not long ago, the SRV advanced an initiative at the UN to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. The SRV's peace-loving policy has earned it increasingly greater international prestige. All countries unanimously recognize Vietnam's role in actively participating in the nonaligned movement.

The joint communique on SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho's visit to Mali stressed that both sides greet successes of the national liberation movements and support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism and for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The SRV's efforts in the struggle for peace and cooperation among nations and in the settlement of important problems related to the building of a new society have been opposed by the reactionary, imperialist forces and Peking authorities. In particular, China has recently created obstacles to prevent Vietnam from following a free and independent policy. To realize their aims, the Chinese authorities have incited the Kampuchean leaders to carry out armed actions on Vietnam's border. By using the pretext of caring for the Hoa people in Vietnam, China has brazenly exerted pressure on the SRV.

Peking's big-nation acts have been vehemently condemned by world public opinion. On its side, Vietnam has its loyal friends, including the Soviet Union and other socialist states, who support the Vietnamese people's just cause of defending their independence and desire to live in peace.

JOINT U.S.-JAPANESE PACIFIC MILITARY MANEUVERS UNDERWAY

LD262022Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 26, TASS--TASS commentator Vasilii Kharkov writes:

Major naval exercise staged by the U.S. command at present in the north-western part of the Pacific can only be regarded as a new military demonstration undertaken by the Pentagon in Asia. A specific feature of the exercise is the fact that not only the ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and a squadron of U.S. naval aircraft are taking part. The core of the troops participating in the manoeuvres is composed of the units of the U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa and other U.S. military bases in Japan. Also taking a direct part in the manoeuvres are Japanese submarines.

It is noteworthy that the organizers of the current naval exercise are trying to present them as a joint U.S.-Japanese exercise. This is yet another confirmation of the Pentagon's desire to tie Japan up to its strategic military objectives in Asia and of the fact that the United States of America are assigning an increasingly important role to its Japanese ally under the "security treaty" which had tied Tokyo to Washington militarily.

The program of the exercise, which is to last almost two weeks, is rather vast. The list of the training manoeuvres includes as an item of prominence a Marine landing in the case of "extraordinary circumstances" arising on the Korean Peninsula. From here it is not difficult to deduce a conclusion as to the intended target for the military preparations on the part of the Pentagon. The available facts demonstrate that Japan is called upon to serve as something more than just an important beach-head for their implementation. The Japanese "Self-Defence Force" is increasingly drawn into the joint activities with the U.S. troops (so far in the form of manoeuvres or training exercises). But the U.S. command has in mind more far reaching objectives.

In the light of this, one can better understand the desire on the part of the United States to set up new military bases on the Japanese Islands. Quite recently, the U.S. according to official reports, demanded to have new territories at its disposal to set up military facilities in order to expand the range of the training flights of U.S. fighters and bombers based on Midway aircraft carrier. Relying on the Japanese port of Iokosuka, transformed into a military base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet as a port of call, the aircraft carrier is at present serving as a kind of flagship for a huge armada of ships participating in the manoeuvres.

The current military demonstration in the north-western part of the Pacific also aims at giving moral support to the Seoul regime of Pak Chong-hui. It is characteristic that Japan increasingly comes to play a greater role in this support which cannot but sharpen the already dangerous situation in the region.

POLITIZDAT PUBLISHES BOOK OF SPEECHES, ARTICLES BY PELSHE

LD262046Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House [Politizdat] has published a collection of selected speeches and articles by Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee. The book contains articles and speeches from 1940-1977, dealing with questions of the history, theory and practice of the building of communism in the USSR, the international activities of the CPSU, Lenin's nationalities policy, party, state and economic work, and the organization of control and checks on fulfillment.

VARIATIONS TO BREZHNEV SPEECH AT BAKU AWARD CEREMONY

The following variations to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Brezhnev Visit to Baku" and subtitled "Brezhnev Award Ceremony Speech," published in the 22 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 4, were taken from Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0711 GMT on 22 September, in its live relay of the speech.

Page R 8, second paragraph, insert at end of first sentence: I don't know which ones. Who has given ... adding sentence.

Page R 11, after first paragraph, Brezhnev stops speaking and the noise of the shuffling of papers is heard. An indistinct exchange is heard in the background between Brezhnev and an unidentified voice, the outcome of which seems to be that there is no copy of the decree available. Brezhnev then says:

"Well, anyway, I have read the decree and found good reason for this award in it."
Laughter and applause follow these remarks.

I congratulate you... picking up with paragraph four, deleting paragraphs two and three.

Page R 11, insert after fifth paragraph:

Dear comrades, to commemorate this joyful event in the life of your town and our meeting, permit me to present to the inhabitants of Baku a souvenir gift--the painting "The Heart of the Fatherland." [applause] This work by the talented Soviet artist Boris Scherbakov vividly reflects the fraternal and unbreakable friendship of the peoples of our country, their love for the motherland and their boundless loyalty to the ideals of the Communist Party and the behests of the great Lenin. ...

Preceding paragraph also appeared in TASS-attributed report on Brezhnev's speech published in PRAVDA 23 September pages 1 and 2. PRAVDA version otherwise was substantively identical to version published in the 22 September DAILY REPORT, but adds following parenthetical passage at point where Brezhnev failed to read the decree: (Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reads out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku and, to a prolonged ovation, attaches the lofty award of the motherland of the city's banner. He wholeheartedly congratulates the leaders of Azerbaijan and Baku and the representatives of the working people).

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES MOSCOW TRANSPORT WORKERS

LD260909Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To the drivers, repair workers and engineering and technical personnel of Moscow Gorispoldom's Main Administration of Motor Transport, and to the collectives of motor vehicle plants and the Central Motor Vehicle and Motor Engine Scientific Research Institute:

Dear comrades:

I warmly congratulate you on a great labor victory--on the fact that many drivers of the Moscow Gorispoldom Main Administration of Motor Transport have increased the mileage of trucks to 350,000 km without capital repairs.

These successes have resulted from the drivers' high professional skill and thrifty attitude toward equipment and from fruitful scientific and technical cooperation among the collectives of motor transport enterprises, motor vehicle plants and the institute.

The active and creative participation of all working people in the nationwide socialist competition for higher production efficiency and work quality has made it possible to make the technical servicing and repairing of motor vehicles less labor-intensive and to save many spare parts. The results achieved graphically attest to the great possibilities of increasing the service life of the entire truck pool. I express confidence that your experience will find broad support among the country's motor transport workers and motor vehicle builders.

I wish you, dear comrades, new labor victories in fulfilling the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

[signed] L. Brezhnev.

GRISHIN SPEAKS TO MOSCOW TRUCK DRIVERS MEETING

LD261738Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leading drivers of Moscow have achieved a notable standard: They have raised the period that trucks run between major overhauls to 350,000 kilometers. They have been congratulated on this labor victory by Comrade Brezhnev. A solemn meeting was held today at Truck Combine No 1 of Glavmosavtotrans. The speakers warmly thanked the party and government for their continual attention and concern, and gave assurances that they would devote all their efforts to raising the efficiency of work and successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan tasks. Those at the meeting were addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

BRIEFS

KRUTOGOROVO TV RELAY STATION--A television relay station has been installed in Krutogorovo, making it possible for its residents to be the first in Sobolevskiy Rayon, Kamchatskaya Oblast, to view Orbita-2 programs. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1930 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

MOSCOW RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 25-26 SEP

LD260413/LD270432 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 25 September reports that in Tselinogradskaya Oblast 6 of 10 rayons have fulfilled the enhanced socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, more than 1.3 million tons of strong and valuable wheat have been delivered to elevators.

In its 0200 GMT news, the station reports that cutting and threshing is nearly over in Altayskiy Kray. Over 1.5 million tons of grain crops, mostly wheat, have been delivered to elevators. In Omskaya Oblast the rate of harvesting work has been sharply increased in recent days. In the central Urals area, harvesting work is late. The sowing of winter crops is underway in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray and the Ukraine. Fields in the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Povolzhye area have become green. About 24 million hectares already have been planted to winter crops, or 58 percent of the assigned area.

At 0205 GMT the radio says that in Saratovskaya Oblast farmers have delivered 4.75 tons of grain to procurement points. In Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, farmers have practically cleared grain crops from the total harvest area. They are now working to transport the harvest to procurement points. So far, they have sold the state 1 million tons.

The station reports at 0500 GMT that Kazakh farmers have threshed grain from 24 of the 25 million hectares. The weather has been favorable.

At 0830 GMT the station reports that in Donetskaya Oblast the sowing of winter crops has been completed. Over recent years the area sown to winter wheat in the oblast has increased by more than 30,000 hectares.

The station reports at 1000 GMT that in Altayskiy Kray machine operators have prepared the soil for the next harvest on about 2.5 million hectares, half of the allocated area. Uzbek cotton growers have sent the first million tons of cotton to procurement centers; they have resolved to produce 5.7 million tons of cotton this year.

At 1445 GMT the radio says that in Omskaya Oblast grain crops have been harvested on 2.2 million hectares, over 90 percent of the growing area. In Tadzhikistan, nearly 12,000 tons of cotton were harvested on 24 September.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 26 September reports that Tselinogradskaya Oblast has fulfilled its pledge for the sale of grain crops to the state. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast, grain crops have been cut and threshed on nearly 2 million hectares and 28 million tons have been delivered. Autumn plowing is underway. Moldavians are harvesting corn, with yields of 60 quintals per hectare and above. Urdmurtskaya Oblast farmers have harvested two-thirds of the 20,000 hectares planted to potatoes, despite difficult weather conditions. The radio says that in Kirgizia, the large-scale mechanized harvesting of cotton has begun; so far, 50,000 tons have been harvested.

At 1400 GMT the station reports that in Orenburgskaya Oblast the harvest is being carried out on the last thousands of hectares. Frequent rains have complicated the fieldwork. Therefore, much attention in the oblast is focused on crop drying measures. All necessary steps are being taken to insure that 5.5 million tons of Orenburgskaya Oblast grain are well stored this year, the radio says.

In a report on Uzbekistan, the station says that wheat and barley have been cut from all areas. More than 700,000 tons of grain crops have been sold to the state. Corn harvesting is now underway. Uzbekistan's farmers have pledged to produce 2.5 million tons of grain crops this year, including 1.2 million tons of corn. Uzbek cotton growers have pledged to gather 5.7 million tons of raw cotton. The Uzbek CP Central Committee recently reviewed and approved the initiative of Dzhizakskaya Oblast to gather 85 percent of the yield by machine and to fulfill cotton sales pledges by 20 October, the station says.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS ON FALL OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE

AU271002 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 26 September reports that the "republic's machine operators, completing the harvest of grain crops, have less than 2 percent of the total area sown to late crops still to thresh. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have gathered corn on more than 3,320,000 hectares, or 71 percent of the total. Corn for grain is being cut in 15 Ukrainian oblasts." The first million quintals of corn grain has been threshed for sowing purposes and for fodder production. According to the same newscast, sunflowers have been cut on the first 160,000 hectares.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 27 September adds that sugar beet digging in the Ukraine is nearing the 500,000-hectares mark. More than 12 million tons of roots have reportedly been delivered.

MULTISHIFT WORK URGED TO ELIMINATE HARVEST TRANSPORT LAGS

LD261513Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "The Second Shift"]

[Text] The second 10-day period in September has ended. Fewer and fewer fine days remain, but the crop growers still have a considerable volume of work to complete. The harvest toil is continuing in the grain fields. Work on the cotton plantations is in full swing. The mass harvesting of sugar beet, sunflowers and potatoes has begun. The foundations are being laid for the next harvest with the sowing of winter crops and fall plowing.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 18 September grain and leguminous crops were cut in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses on 111.3 million hectares--88 percent of the sown area. Grain has been threshed on 103.5 million hectares. The grain growers are now working intensively in the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Great success has been secured by the farms of Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Amurskaya oblasts, which have fulfilled their pledges for the sale of grain crops to the state. The crop growers of Orenburgskaya Oblast are working on delivering their 5 millionth ton of grain. The rate of grain procurement is being stepped up on the farms of Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya and other oblasts.

On the farms of the RSFSR, grain has been harvested from 59 million hectares--75 percent of the sown area. A crucial stage in the harvesting has arrived in the country's major granary--northern Kazakhstan. The republic's six virgin-land oblasts have cut grain crops from 15.3 million hectares, 97 percent of plan. The harvest has been threshed over nearly 14 million hectares.

The strengthened material and technical base of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and grain reception and processing enterprises makes an increase in the rate of work at all levels of the harvest conveyor possible. Now that the fall days have become shorter, special significance is attached to round-the-clock use of the technical capacity of farms and procurement enterprises. Certain kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders frequently complain about the shortage of motor transport. It is true that the demand for this is not fully satisfied in several regions. However, the following situation also occurs frequently: trucks awaiting unloading stand for hours at the gates of elevators in the daytime. Yet as soon as evening comes, the loads stop arriving and no trucks are in sight.

Analysis shows that in many regions the main flow of grain takes place in the daytime. Thus in the third 5-day period in September the farms of Kustanayskaya Oblast delivered 523,000 tons of grain to the elevators, of which only 43,000 tons--8 percent--was between 2200 hours and 8 hours. Such inequality in the harvest transportation has a serious effect on the rate of grain delivery and on the efficiency of machinery. It has been calculated that with two-shift work the Kustanay elevator and its reception centers alone could increase grain reception from 5,000 to 8,000 tons a day.

A similar picture is observed on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kurganskaya, Chelyabinskaya and other oblasts, where only 10 percent of the grain transported in the 5-day period was delivered to the elevators at night. Now that a great deal of threshed grain has built up at the threshing floors and is out in the open air, the powerful drying equipment at the elevators is not working at full capacity. This state of affairs is intolerable. Leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and agricultural and procurement organs are called upon to insure steady transportation, drying and reception of grain by day and night. The task of party committees is to give assistance and implement strict control over the fulfillment of planned schedules for grain deliveries.

Following the example of the crop growers and sugar refinement workers of Yampolskiy Rayon, the collectives of many kolkhozes, sovkhoses and refineries have organized the work of the best conveyor efficiently. The root harvest has already been gathered from 609,000 hectares. The rate of harvesting depends to a significant degree on the effective use of machinery. At the same time, on several farms of Voronezhskaya Oblast and Chuvashskaya ASSR the operation of units is poor and some unrepaired combines stand in workshops. Unsatisfactory use is also made of trucks in beet transporting, as they often work in a single shift. This situation must be decisively rectified. Leaders of farms and agricultural organs must insure that machinery works in two shifts.

The mass harvest has begun in the cotton plantations. This year the plan calls for procurement of more than 8.5 million tons of raw cotton. Thousands of combines have come into the fields. The working people of Uzbekistan have already sent 448,000 tons of cotton to procurement centers, those of Tadzhikistan--126,000 tons, and those of Azerbaijan--74,000 tons. By 18 September a total of about 700,300 tons of raw cotton had been procured. It is necessary not only to step up the rate of mechanized cotton harvesting, but also to show concern for its quality and to strive to deliver more raw cotton of the highest standard from the plantations.

A busy time has now arrived has now arrived for rice growers. The harvesting of white grain has begun on the paddies of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Rice has been cut on 77,000 out of the 576,000 hectares.

This year a good potato crop has been grown on many farms. There is the opportunity to lay in more tubers for the winter. The crop growers of Moskovskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Bryanskaya, Kirovskaya and other oblasts are doing shock work in the fields, with the help of city dwellers. [paragraph continues]

By 20 September tubers had been dug up from 1,201,000 hectares--37 percent of plan--on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

A shock sector in the fall field is the struggle for next year's harvest. Winter crops already occupy 23.8 million hectares--58 percent of the harvest. Many farms of Leningradskaya, Vladimirskaya, Orlovskaya and other oblasts have finished sowing winter crops. At the same time, delays are being permitted on certain kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Pskovskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts. Seed has been sown on a little over one-third of the farms of Volgogradskaya Oblast. Party, soviet and agricultural organs are called upon to adopt measures to complete the sowing in optimum time.

A high level of organization, mastery, skill, and coordinated work by all links in the harvesting conveyor guarantee the successful completion of fieldwork, and the fulfillment of plans and increased pledges for the sale of agricultural produce to the state.

NIVIN REVIEWS RSFSR HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD261451Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "The Fall Fields"]

[Text] The decisive stage in fieldwork has now arrived in Russia's fields. The rural workers are putting all their efforts into the successful completion of the harvest toil and into laying a good foundation for next year's harvest.

According to data from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been reaped on 65.1 million hectares on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the RSFSR by 18 September; this figure represents 84 percent of the sown area. Grain from 59 million hectares had been threshed. Presently the farmers of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East are working strenuously. Each week the grain from another million hectares is threshed in Altayskiy kray. The farmers of Saratovskaya Oblast, having sold 4.3 million tons of grain to the state, as had initially been planned, are now delivering grain to count toward their new stepped-up pledges. Reports have been received about the fulfillment of pledges by the grain growers of Volgogradskaya Oblast. The harvest is nearing completion on the farms of Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy krais.

However, there is still much work to be done. The harvesting tempo is still too low in many regions of the Urals, the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia. The reaping is proceeding too slowly in Permskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts where less than half the grain has been reaped. The situation at a number of localities in the Central and Northwestern regions remains particularly alarming. In Kostromskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts, for instance, only one-third of the land devoted to grain has been reaped. The duty of the party, soviet and agricultural organs is to render specific, effective assistance to the laggards.

As before, a big delay is being allowed in some places between the reaping and the gathering up of the windrows. Thus, in the Buryatskaya ASSR and Chitinskaya Oblast about 60 percent of the grain that has been reaped is lying in windrows.

The "threshing floor-elevator" stage of work has not been organized efficiently everywhere. A large amount of grain has accumulated on the threshing floors of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the Chuvashskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSR's and in Kurganskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. The rate of grain deliveries to the elevators is slowed down by poor transportation work. Hundreds of trucks are standing idle on the farms of Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts. The railroad workers do not always operate efficiently either.

For the rural workers a task of special importance is the fulfillment of plans and lofty socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state, not only in terms of total volume, but also with respect to each individual crop. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently examined the question of additional measures for increasing state purchases of rye grain, buckwheat and millet. It is important to direct all efforts toward harvesting these crops in an organized fashion, and dispatching them to the reception centers in a planned manner. However, the purchase of rye, for instance, is not well organized everywhere. This applies above all to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Kalininskaya Oblast. The harvesting and delivery of buckwheat in Smolenskaya and Vladimirskaya oblasts, and the harvesting and delivery of millet in Ulyanovskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts is proceeding too slowly.

September is not only the time for harvesting grain. It is also a time for gathering the other gifts of the earth--potatoes, sugar beet, rice, flax, sunflower, and vegetables. The correct action is being taken in those places where active use is being made of the highly efficient methods developed by the Yampol farmers. Having adopted these methods, the farmers and the sugar refinery workers in Ust-Labinskiy Rayon, Krasnodarskiy Kray, for instance, are achieving a higher sugar yield per hectare of beet plantations this year than ever before.

But that is not the case everywhere. Alarm signals are coming in from the farms of Stavropolskiy Kray and Gorkovskaya Oblast. Some 10 percent of the area occupied by sugar beet has not yet been harvested here. Many beet harvesting combines are standing idle in Ryazanskaya, Kurskaya and other oblasts. Thus, dozens of sugar refineries are failing to work at full capacity.

Fall is increasingly making its presence felt and few days are now left for harvesting the vegetables and melons. It is a matter of serious concern that, in spite of this, a reliable base for the transportation and storage of vegetables has still not been prepared in a number of localities. Because of the absence of reuseable containers in Kirovskaya Oblast's trade administration, cucumbers from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are being delivered in bulk to the reception centers. The deadlines for building a repair of storage premises in the Plodoovoshch Association, Kostromskaya Oblast, and at a number of fruit and vegetable bases in Novosibirskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts, have not yet been met.

The success of the strenuous period of fall work depends largely on the efficient organization of this whole business. The correct action is being taken on those farms where all the work is performed on an integrated basis, where the crop residues are being cleared away from the fields, the soil is being prepared, the winter crops are being sown and the winter fallow is being plowed. Unfortunately, this has still not become the general rule. In a number of places the plans for plowing the winter fallow are not being met because of the poor use of equipment. In Astrakhanskaya and Tomskaya oblasts, hundreds of tractors are standing idle because of faults.

We are now in the second half of September. The fall days are short. Frosts are only just round the corner. It is now essential to muster all our strength to complete the harvest toil honorably.

FODDER PROCUREMENT PROCEEDING UNDER 'DIFFICULT' CONDITIONS'

LD232302 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service at 1900 GMT on 23 September carries a talk by Eduard Viktorovich Bessarabov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows and Pastures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, in which he discusses laying-in of fodder for livestock breeders.

He says that fodder procurement is proceeding under difficult conditions in most areas of the country. The prolonged bad weather is creating difficulties with the harvest in the Baltic Republics, Belorussia and many oblasts of the RSFSR.

He says that thus far the country's farms have already laid in 51 million tons of hay, which is 7 million tons more than in the corresponding period last year, and over 70 million tons of haylage--113 percent of the plan.

Bessarabov adds that attention is now being concentrated on silage making. This year many farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and other union republics are making extensive use of various chemical preservatives. More than 21 million tons of silage have already been treated with this which makes it possible to considerably raise the quality of fodder.

The procurement of grass meal is going successfully this year and to date 6 million tons have been produced. This is 200,000 tons more than last year. He adds: "But not all farms are making efficient use of the machinery for preparing grass meal. While the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of Lithuania have produced 297 tons of grass meal from every machine, the Belorussians have only managed 123 tons."

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT AZERBAIJAN VITICULTURISTS CONFERENCE

LD261501 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 September 1978 frontpages a 3,000-word AZERINFORM report under the heading "Honorably Fulfilling Socialist Pledges" on a 9 September conference of Azerbaijan Viticulturists. The report includes a 2,400-word account of the speech delivered at the conference by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUOUS PILOTED FLIGHTS RESULT OF SALYUT-6

LD230714Y Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 23 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 23, TASS--The Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been working in orbit for a hundred days now. If to this are added 96 days of operation by the first expedition aboard the Salyut-6 and the time of the station's pilotless flight, this makes a total of a year of continuous work. There have been so far no rpt no examples of this kind in world astronautics, and we have every reason to speak here of pioneering experience, Aleksey Yeliseyev, the flight's director, writes in PRAVDA today.

The first international crews, involving cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR, were working aboard the Salyut-6.

From the beginning of the first expedition and to this day, the programme of experiments is being carried out fully, both in number and nomenclature. The station's interaction with Soyuz and Progress spaceships took place according to plan while the preparation and implementation of flights coincided fully with calculations, Dr. Yeliseyev says.

Specialists have different opinions as to what an optimum duration of a space expedition should be. Yeliseyev believes that an answer to this question will be provided by experience and time. As Georgiy Grechko said after returning to earth from the Salyut-6, "it is difficult to live in outer space but it is possible to work there".

In a certain sense, Yeliseyev writes, we are studying this margin between "difficult" and "possible", and we are broadening it. This is a problem of great importance for the future of space travel. However far removed the age of interplanetary flights may be, it will come and the results of prolonged orbital expeditions are steps toward them.

The flight continues and it is still early to assess finally its results. "But one thing is already clear. The Salyut-6 flight has confirmed that we have all technical facilities and experience for making piloted expeditions practically continuous, if necessary", the flight director says in conclusion.

PROFESSOR SAYS COSMONAUTS' GOOD HEALTH DUE TO TRAINING

LD240734Y Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 24 Sep 78 LD

["One Hundred Days in Orbit: Commentary by Professor Gurovskiy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 24, TASS--The flight of Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov in orbit is in its one hundred and first day today. "We are fully satisfied with their state of health," said Professor Nikolay Gurovskiy, head of the space medicine board of the USSR Public Health Ministry, in his article in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN.

Commenting on questions pertaining to medico-biological support of the longest ever space flight, Gurovskiy writes: The cosmonauts very seldom use the first-aid kit on board the Salyut-6, they more like to drink Eleuthera bark. It is a tonic combining good food and medicinal qualities. At present, according to biotelemetric data, the crew feel themselves well and we optimistically look at their further activity.

Of no small significance, in the opinion of the scientist, was the pre-flight training at the Training Centre, due to which the cosmonauts can endure quite well the long state of weightlessness.

By means of a telemetric system, medicalmen can evaluate on the earth the reaction of the organism of a cosmonaut to some or other load in the course of time.

Data have shown, Gurovskiy explained, that approximately from the fourth-sixth week the state of health of a cosmonaut reaches a stable level. We expect Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov to bear satisfactorily their return to terrestrial conditions, he said.

In overcoming the effect of weightlessness they are assisted by trainer equipment installed on board the station, load suits and other devices.

Gurovskiy notes in conclusion of his article on problems of outer space biology and medicine that the conditions of outer space and the space flight itself do not cause in cosmonauts a state of occupational pathology. This is borne out by the experience of the preceding flights and the state of health of the cosmonauts, who have been in outer space two or three times. All the changes observed in them have been recuperated fully and without a trace.

ALIYEV RECEIVES STOMATOLOGY CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

LD221551Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] AZERINFORM--On 14 September G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, received participants in the All-Union Scientific-Medical Society of Stomatologists Presidium session held in Baku.

Having warmly greeted the guests, G.A. Aliyev observed that the Baku meeting of leading specialists of the country's stomatological service is of great significance. The joint discussion of topical medical problems and the exchange of experience accumulated in the country are an important means of further improving public health work.

The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress cite concern for the health of the Soviet people as a most important social task. The struggle to successfully fulfill this task is the honorable duty and noble vocation of medics. A specific program for this activity and for the overall improvement of health service is outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on measures for the further improvement of public health protection." This document set forth great and responsible tasks for all detachments of Soviet medics including stomatologists. Azerbaijan's public health organs are obliged to insure successful implementation of the party and government resolution and to raise the standard of stomatological service in the republic. Special attention should be paid to the intensification of work on the education of medical cadres and their formation of a communist world outlook, high moral qualities and civic responsibility for the fulfillment of their duty to the people and state. Efficiency and quality--the motto of the 10th 5-Year Plan--must also determine the work of medics.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev wished the public health workers great success in their noble and honorable work.

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